IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1031

International Court of Justice

H1031 - 0002

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

16 JULY 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr Rasumov

THE STEEL HELMET SA

(The Commission reconvened at 1130)

MR MARTIN HAUFFE, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

THE COMMISSIONER: Raise your right hand please and repeat this oath after me:

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

THE COMMISSIONER: You may be seated.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR ~~REOTTSANWALL:~~ KLEFISCH:

Q Your name, please?

A Martin Hauffe.

Q Your profession?

A Chief of Cabinet and Administration at the Sigmaringen Hohenzollern.

H1031 - 0003

Q Your age?

A 59.

Q Residence?

A Sigmaringen.

Q Your functions in the Steel Helmet?

A I was Kreisfuehrer, Gaufuehrer, Second Landesfuehrer and First Landesfuehrer.

Q Where were you Landesfuehrer?

A In Saxony.

Q You were repeatedly imprisoned?

A Yes, three times.

Q What were the reasons?

A Because of the opposition which was agitating my Landes Association at my instigation.

Q Was that the opposition within the Steel Helmet?

A The opposition within the Steel Helmet against the NSDAP.

Q Were you a member of the NSDAP, or one of the organizations?

A No.

Q How large were the Steel Helmet in your area, or in the entire German Reich at the time of the seizure of power?

A Over a million and a half.

H1031 - 0004

Q And in your Landes Association?

A Eighty thousand men.

COL GRIFFITH-JONES: In what Association?

THE INTERPRETER: Landesverband.

BY DR ~~REOTTSANWALL~~: Klefisch:

Q Shortly before the transfer into the SA, what organizational structure did the Steel Helmet have?

A It consisted of the Scharnhort, which included the boys up to fourteen years of age. And the Young Steel Helmet, the young men up to twenty-four years of age.

Q Then there was the Kern, -- Colonel Steel Helmet? Those were the old front soldiers?

COL GRIFFITH-JONES: May we have the German term for that?

INTERPRETER: Yes. Kern Steel Helmet. Those were the old front soldiers.

BY DR ~~REOTTSANWALL~~ Klefisch

Q The constitution of the Steel Helmet, was it a democratic constitution, or based on the leader principle?

A The constitution of the Steel Helmet was based on a democractic comradely principle.

Q Who had the right of decision in the Steel Helmet. Was it the Bundesfuehrer? Or other authority?

A The right of decision rested with the Bundes-

H1031 - 0005

fuehrer after consultation with the Bundesfasandun, which was composed of the 23 Landesfuehrers.

Q Who was the Bundesfuehrer after the taking over of power?

A Franz Zelter, and First Lieutenant Doosterbery.

Q Was it the Minister of Labor, Franz Zelter?

A Yes, it was the Minister of Labor Franz Zelter.

Q Had Hitler subordinated the entire Steel Helmet under the authority of the Supreme Commander of the SA; and if so, when did he do so?

A Yes, Hitler subordinated the whole Steel Helmet under the authority of the Supreme Commander of the SA, and he did so on the 4th of July 1933.

H1031 - 0006

Q. I'm sorry I was mistaken in my question. What I meant to ask was whether Seldte has already subordinated the whole Stahlhelm (Steel Helmat) to Hitler and the Supreme Command of the SA before?

A. Yes, he did so, and he did so by his speach over the radio on April 27, 1933, when he declared at the same time his joining the NSDAP.

Q. Who represented the Supreme Command of the SA at that time?

A. At that time Hitler was the Supreme Commander of the SA, and his deputy commander of the Chief of Staff was Roehm.

Q. Has the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) protested against his subordination of its organization of the authority of the Supreme Command of the SA?

A. Yes, and he protested in a very strong manner, because this subordination meant a breach of the Bundes Charter.

Q. Wasn't it especially a Bundes leader, Walborn, who has protested by a circular letter which has been printed, very strongly against this dictatorial measure of subordination?

A. Yes, the circular letter was well known to all the Landesfuehrers?

Q. Has not Seldte licensed at the same time the second Bundes Leader, Duesterberg - that was on April 27, 1933?

A. In a very indignant manner the second Chief of the Stahlhelm, Duesterberg, had been excluded from this organization by Seldte already towards the middle of April.

Q. Why was Duesterberg discharged?

A. Because Duesterberg was considered the center of the opposition within the Stahlhelm against the NSDAP.

Q. Did the fact that Duesterberg was half or quarter a Jew matter in this regard?

A. No, this was not the reason; Duesterberg was highly considered in all the ranks of the Stahlhelm, and the Stahlhelm did not promote or sponsor the racial

5

H1031-0007

theories.

Q. Has Hitler, first of all, subordinated to the Supreme Command of the SA, the Stahlhelm youth, and when did he do so?

A. Yes. Hitler has subordinated the Stahlhelm youth, and I think it was the first days of July - maybe on the 4th of July.

Q. Hasn't there been a mistake, because as according to my information, the date was the 21st of June?

A. Yes. I have been mistaken. I have mixed it up with the Wehrstahlhelm which has been subordinated only in July.

Q. Has not the Scharnhorst organization already in those days been entered into the ranks of the Hitler Youth?

A. Yes. The Scharnhorst organization has been transferred on June 21, together with the Stahlhelm youth into the Hitler Youth.

Q. Has the witness not make a mistake there, because the Stahlhelm/youth is said to have been on June 21 not yet transferred into the Hitler Youth, but only subordinated to the high command of the SA?

A. I remember now that Stahlhelm Youth has been transferred into the Hitler Youth on the 4th of July, together with the Wehrstahlhelm.

Q. You have said that the Scharnhorst organization was transferred into the Hitler Youth already in June, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. In what way did this transfer take place? Had those boys been asked?

A. No, they had not been asked. They were transferred according to orders.

Q. You have said that Hitler's ordering on the 4th of July, the Stahlhelm and Youth/the Wehrstahlhelm to be transferred into the ranks of the SA, is that correct?

A. The Wehrstahlhelm included the Stahlhelm Youth, and all the Stahlhelm members up to the age of 35.

H1031 - 0008

Q. And was this Wehrstahlhelm now to be transferred into the ranks of the SA?

A. During the first period the Wehrstahlhelm was to keep up a certain autonomy, and keep the liaison to the Bundes by remaining members of the organization.

Q. Till when should the transfer have become active?

A. The transfer was to be realized as soon and as quickly as possible, but at the latest to the beginning of November 1933.

Q. Had actually the transfer of the Wehrstahlhelm in all Germany - in all the country - taken place until the first of November 1933?

A. Yes. As far as I know ~~this~~ it had taken place in all the country.

Q. How had this transfer of the Wehrstahlhelm into the SA taken place - in what manner?

A. The members of the Wehrstahlhelm were not asked either. Their transfer was according to orders, too.

Q. Do you refer to an order of Hitler or to an executive order by the Chief of Staff, Roehm?

A. This order has been signed OSAF - at that time Hitler was the Supreme Commander of the SA, and his executive officer was Roehm.

Q. How had this transfer been realized in your Landesverband Sachsen?

A. The Wehrstahlhelm organization was taken over by the Gruppenfuehrer of the SA, and entered into the ranks of the SA.

Q. Has the Wehrstahlhelm been called up to a roll call for this purpose or has the transfer been declared at this roll call?

A. The transfer has taken place on a definite day - merely by an order.

Q. Could the members of the Wehrstahlhelm get away from this transfer which was according to an order?

A. Basically speaking - no.

Q. Had they been asked at all before the transfer?

A. No.

H1031 - 0009

Q. I now pass on to the transfer of the nucleus of the Stahlhelm (Kernstahlhelm). When and in what manner did the transfer of the Kerstahlhelm (nucleus of the Stahlhelm) into the SA take place?

A. TheKernstahlhelm, which was composed of men from the age of 35 up to the age of 45, was transferred into the SA in the category of SA Reserve #1.

Q. Wasn't there before that, in November, an order according to which the Reserve #1 of the SA was to be reputed from the Stahlhelm?

A. Yes. This order was issued. The Reserve #1 of the SA was reputed from the Stahlhelm.

Q. How did matters from develop from now on. Is it correct that already in January 1934, the Kernstahlhelm was under the authority of the SA Gruppenfuehrers?

A. Yes, that is correct. Already on January 25, 1934, the SA Reserve #1 was subordinate to SA Gruppenfuehrers. Yes, it took place after a meeting of the Landesfuehrers in Friedrichsroda; on the next day in the Kaiserhof in Berlin, Hitler notified the Landesfuehrers of the Stahlhelm and the Gruppenfuehrers of the SA of this subordination which had taken place.

Q. Did this order eminate from Hitler or whom did it eminate from?

A. This order has been notified to us by Roehm in Friedrichsroda; as Roehm was the executive officer of Hitler in his capacity of Chief of Staff of the SA, the order has been issued by the OSAF.

Q. Has there been an assurance in Friedrichsroda to the effect that the Kernstahlhelm members (nucleus of the Stahlhelm) were to remain within the Reserve #1 of the SA, a compact and autonomous unit?

A. From that moment on, the Stahlhelm members which were entered into the ranks of the SA Reserve #1, had to wear the uniform of the SA; however, they were allowed to remain members of the old organization. They were to remain a compact unit between themselves, and they had traditional insignias of the Stahlhelm.

H1031-0010

Q. Were they not up to a certain rank to keep their former leaders?

A. Yes.

Q. Have these assurances regarding the maintenance of the compact autonomy been kept later on?

A. No.

Q. How haven't they been respected?

A. I have already stated that the SA Reserve #1 had to wear the brown uniform. Later on, even the membership in the old Bundes was prohibited for the members of the SA Reserve #1.

Q. Hasn't this interdiction been cancelled again at a later moment?

A. It has been cancelled once afterwards, but it was practically handled in such a way that the members of the SA Reserve #1 simply had to separate from the old organization.

Q. Hadn't there been a promise too to the Wehrstahlhelm at first that they could remain within the SA as a compact unit?

A. Yes, there had been such a promise and the leader of the Wehrstahlhelm was former Landesfuehrer Morozowiz.

Q. Wasn't there a promise to both organizations, meaning the Wehrstahlhelm and the Kernstahlhelm that once they had entered events of the SA, the NSDAP, SA, and SS would not interfere with matters of the concern of their Bund?

A. This guarantee was given in a definite order by the OSAF.

Q. And this guarantee was not respected either later on, or was it?

A. No, it was not respected later.

Q. How and in what manner the transfer of the SA Reserve #1 into the SA in your Landesverband Sachsen?

A. This transfer too has taken place in accordance with orders. The individual

H1031 - 0011

member has not been asked. It was almost impossible to get away from this transfer, because the individual member who wanted to oppose this transfer would have had to put up with severe damages in the economical field, or it was even a danger to be considered an enemy of the State. Nobody wanted to go over to the SA. In their hearts these men remained with the Stahlhelm, and they have kept always their liaison to the old organization.

Q. On the basis of what ideas or with what ideas did these members of the Stahlhelm now enter the SA?

A. They imagined that even in the SA they would remain a compact unit under their old leaders. Furthermore they had another connection with the old organization, and that was the membership which was allowed. They believed too that they could spread out the ideology of the Stahlhelm in the ranks of the SA. Finally they had the idea that one day or the other to get with the old organization and the Wehrstahlhelm, they should be able to overthrow the regime.

Q. Do you mean to imply by this that the members of both the Wehrstahlhelm and Kernstahlhelm who now joined the SA were and reamined in opposition to the NSDAP?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it correct that a huge number of members of all parties, of free masons, of Jews, of left-wing radicals, had joined the ranks of the Stahlhelm since 1933?

A. The Stahlhelm had a negative position as far as the Party system was concerned. They expected from their members decent and patriotic conviction. He asked for social spirit and comradeship, and every German who carried in himself this spirit was acceptable to them - whatever party he may have belonged to, and, therefore, it is actually through that that members

H1031 - 0012

of all the parties and free masons too had joined the Stahlhelm.

Q. For what reason in 1933, did all these mem join the Stahlhelm?

A. The increasing number of new members coming into the Stahlhelm was very strong after the takinv over by the Party. At that time every German had to make up his mind what organization he was to join, and all those who saw it a fact for the Reich in the National Socialist Party joined the Stahlhelm.

Q. Up to the very end mf hve the members of the Stahlhelm felt as SA men, or as foreign adherence of the SA and as opponents?

A. They always have considered themselves as members of the opposition, and their material grounds remained with the old Stahlhelm.

Q. What was the position the SA and the NSDAP took towards the newly transferred Stahlhelm members?

A. The SA and the Party did not trust any of the newly entered Stahlhelm members, and considered them in opposition.

Q. Have you knowledge that after the dissolution of the Stahlhelm towards the end of 1935, the National Socialist press expressed the conviction in many articles that these transferred Stahlhelm members were not SA men and would never become National Socialists?

A. Yes, in the National Socialist press, the point was stressed again and again that these transferred Stahlhelm members were to be considered a secret opposition.

Q. Are you aware that as early as 1933, there have been many arrests and seizures to Stahlhelm members and organizations on the grounds of Anti-National Socialistic convictions?

A. Yes. In connection with the increasing number of new members, there nas been many arrests as early as 1933. For instance, in the Landesverband of Sachsen in 1933, the whole staff has been arrested, especially the events in

H1031-0013

Braunsdeweig Braunsdeweig were very striking. In Braunsdeweig too one day the whole Landesverband and many members of the Stahlhelm were arrested.

Q. And you say the whole Landesverband - do you mean all the members of the Landesverband?

A. In this case the term Landesverband means the directors of the Landesverband.

Q. Had in 1933 many Landesfuehrers or fuehrers of the Landesverband been arrested for that reason?

A. At the present moment I can recall only the arrest of the Landesverband of Baden, Dr. Wenzel, and the Landesverbandfuehrer of Braunsdeweig. I myself have escaped arrest that day because on the day when the whole staff of my Landesverband was arrested, I was in Berlin.

MR. RASMOV: Who gave the order of the arrest ?

A. The arrests were actually made by the SA men in Sachsen. It is highly probable that the orders for the arrests were issued by the Supreme Commander of the SA in Sachsen, who at that time was SA Gruppenfuehrer Heim or else by the Gestapo. I stress this point especially, because I can give quite correct really the case where a comrade from the Stahlhelm has been deported to the concentration camp Hohenheim by the order of the SA Gruppenfuehrer Heim.

By Dr Kleffel

Q. But if I understand you right, generally these orders have eminated from the Gestapo?

A. Yes.

Q. In their capacity as administration office?

A. Yes.

Q. As for yourself, you have not gone over to the SA, have you?

A. No.

Q. How can you explain that?

17

H1031-0014

A. I myself, as I was over 35 was free in my decision. Furthermore I wanted to be an example for my comrades and to keep them back, and I wanted to be an example for the opposition, because from a deep conviction I never could approve of the aims of the Party.

Q. Wasn't that, too, the conviction of all the other members of the Stahlhelm in your Landesverband?

A. Yes, in this period many comrades of mine came to see me and asked me, 'What shall I do?', but I could not say to these men - 'Don't go to the SA', because I was well aware of the economic pressure and what terror they might have to face if they didn't go over. Nevertheless many of my comrades have not joined the SA, and especially such members of the Stahlhelm as were already 34 or 35, which constitutes the age limit for the transfer.

Q. There has been later on a second wave of arrests in 1935. Do you have any knowledge of that?

A. This second wave of arrests in 1935 covered the whole Reich.

Q. What was the reason of these arrests and seizures?

A. It was the old reason - the Party saw in the Stahlhelm opponents.

Q. Have you any knowledge that members of the Stahlhelm, which were transferred into the SA, have taken part or approved of crimes against peace, of war crimes, or of crimes against humanity?

A. I have no knowledge of one single case. Such conduct would have been altogether in opposition with the whole ideology of the Stahlhelm.

Q. What was the position of the Stahlhelm - that is of the Stahlhelm which had been transferred into the SA, with regard to the problem of War?

A. The slogan of the old members of the Stahlhelm was "We know war, and that is why we hate it."

Q. What was the position of the Stahlhelm with regard to the Treaty of Versailles?

H1031-0015

A. The Stahlhelm considered the Versaille Treaty as a very strong pressure, because they loved their country and their people. More than everything else they tried by legal means to bring about a revision of the Treaty; therefore, they sought the contact with the ex-servicemen of other nations who had formerly taken part in the War, and they believed that by brining about a contact between allthe ex-servicemen of all the people in the world, an understanding between the people could be established and by those means the heavy burden of the Versailles Treaty might be levied.

Q. Have the Stahlhelm themselves made petitions during the year of 1933, and the years after with the ex-servicemen of those other countries, and have they received such petitions?

A. Yes. There has been an exchange of ideas. In my Gau Sachsen in 1934, the President of the American Ex-Servicemen's Association - the American Legion - Fred Schroter had come for eight days. I myself went to Hungary as deputy for the Stahlhelm in 1934. There again this idea of uniting of all the ex-servicemen of the War was taken up. English ex-servicemen were in Berlin; German ex-servicemen went to Paris. As far as I remember the liaison with Italy too was established.

Q. What was the position of the Stahlhelm members with regard to the question of militarism?

A. The Stahlhelm has always rejected militarism. They only wanted that the virtues of the soldier as considered and respected everywhere, such as social feeling, good conduct, comradeship and patriotism, became an aim of the German Youth.

Q. Have you knowledge of the fact that the Supreme Command of the Stahlhelm had expressly forbid and prohibited and provided punishment for exercises of merely military character as executed by units of the Landesverband?

A. Yes, for this purpose there was a definite order by the Bundesfuehrer.

H1031-0016

Q. Now, you have told us many things with regard to the ideology and the activities of those Stahlhelm men as had entered the ranks of the SA. Now how can you yourself give a judgment in this regard, as you yourself have not entered the ranks of the SA?

A. We have kept up a permanent contact with those ex-Stahlhelm men that had entered the SA as well as the Wehrstahlhelm members, and the members of the Stahlhelm Youth have always come back to us and expressed their longing for the organization. The boys from the Scharnhorst organization too have come back to us again and again and have expressed their longing to come back to the old organization. It was quite interesting to note how the fine instincts of those youths rejected what they were offered with the Hitler Youth.

Q. Wasn't it correct too that members of the Karnstahlhelm which had been transferred into the SA remained automatically members of the Stahlhelm?

A. Yes. There was a definite promise by the OSAF that these former members of the Stahlhelm might remain members of the organization. These members of the Stahlhelm attended the meetings of the old organizations, and that is why we were always well aware of their feelings and their opinions.

Q. I have now asked the question, first of all, in what manner the transfer of the Stahlhelm into the SA took place - and the witness has answered these questions. The witness has testified that in general in 1934, the entire Karnstahlhelm was transferred into the SA, and that, I think it was on the 23rd of January 1934, the Chief of Staff Roehm reported to Hitler in the Kaiserhof in Berlin that the Stahlhelm was transferred into the SA. Is it your opinion now, witness, that on the grounds of the executive orders by the Chief of Staff Roehm and by Seldte, there has been an actual going over into the SA?

A. Formerly, this transfer of the members of the Karnstahlhelm - aged from 35 to 45, because only these were to be members of the SA Reserve #1 - has taken place outwardly.

H1031 - 0017

Q. May I insert something here. It shall be very difficult and interesting legal question whether these transfers which have been made on the grounds of official orders are transfers on the ground of official orders in the sense of the decision of this Tribunal of March 13. I do not intend to label the point. It is a legal question which is up to the decision of the Court. If one is to take a viewpoint that tne members of the Stahlhelm were automatically transferred by these orders. In that case the question whether they might have got away without the transfer would not be relevant. In that case the only question that might be relevant would be whether they had a chance to resign from the SA after the transfer. Therefore, I want to ask a few more short questions from the witness. Was it possible for the transferred Stahlhelm members to resign from the SA?

A. Only in very few single cases. They were cases of illness or to too much work in their profession

Q. Were there any legal regulations as to these cases?

A. As far as I remember this question of resigning from the SA has been properly dealt with in the booklet "The SA."

Q. Could one make an application for resignation from the SA?

A. There was a possibility to apply for discharge from the SA, but only in very few cases were these applications granted. Apart from these few cases, it was practically impossible to get out of the SA or SA Reserve #1, by means of an application. He who applied for discharge had to expect to be expelled from the SA. The application for discharge was considered as a sabotage, and once expelled, the man would be considered practically an enemy of the State.

Q. Is it correct that the members of the Stahlhelm, if they resigned from the SA, were especially observed and watched, because of the position the Party took with regard to the former Stahlhlem members?

H1031-0018

A. Yes, the members who had left the SA had to face police observation and constant danger of arrest, and for instance, a small business man had to expect to be boycotted. Since 1933, the Stahlhelm was so closely watched that, for instance, all telephone calls from the Landesverband were checked.

Q. Have you knoweldge of any cases in which members of the Stahlhelm, who had not joined or later on left the SA, were arrested or boycotted?

A. Yes, I have knowledge of such cases.

Q. May I then ask one more question? I have to explain it before in a few words. In the proceedings from February 28 until March 2, prosecution has stated that the SA Reserve should be exempted from the declaration of criminality/charged against the SA. Now it is exactly into this SA Reserve that the Kernstahlhelm has been transferred in 1934. Therefore, if the Kernstahlhelm nas/remained until the very end in this SA Reserve, in that case the Kernstahlhelm should have been excluded from the declaration of the criminality in compliance with the statement of the prosecution. Now, it is a fact that in many a district these reserve formations to which the former Kernstahlhelm men belonged have continued to exist until the very end of the War. In other districts, however, in later years these reserve formations have been dissolved by mere accident. The question refers to these facts. Do you know that the reserve formations into which the Stahlhelm members had been transferred have continued to exist in some districts, and have been dissolved in others, and why have then been dissolved in these districts?

A. The maintenance and existence of the SA Reserve formation, as a compact unit, depended on the number of members which were at their disposal. If only a small number of former Kernstahlhelm members had been transferred into the SA Reserve #1, this SA Reserve ceased to exist, because there were not sufficiant members. Then they have been transferred into the active SA.

H1031-0019

Q. This was different in a different district?

A. Yes, according to the circumstances - according to the force - number of members.

Q. Would it then, according to your opinion, be right to make a difference between one district or the other?

A. No.

Q. My last question. It might be taken into consideration to exclude from the declaration of criminality certain lower ranks. Did the Stahlhelm members, when they were transferred into the SA, conserve their former ranks or did they receive lower commissions.

A. Generally they received a commission which was one or two degrees lower than the commission they held before when they were in the Stahlhelm.

Q. What happened and what was the matter with those Stahlhelm which had or received in the SA a high rank or even the highest rank?

A. Those were either men who had accepted the ideology of the National Socialist Party, or there may have been some of them who had joined the National Socialist Party for reason of idealism, and now wanted to keep the members of the Stahlhelm which had been transferred into the Party.

Q. Did the Stahlhelm members not receive a higher rank, too, which meant only distinction - official rank - with the service office connected with it?

A. Such promotions have happened, but they were merely honorary promotions.

Q. Is it correct that the higher ranks in the SA, upwards, from the brigade fuehrer, were held only by the old members of the SA?

A. I have no knowledge of any kind of Stahlhelm members being promoted to a higher rank than brigadefuehrer. There is only one exception, and that exception is the leader Obergruppenfuehrer Juettner, Chief of the Supreme Command of the SA.

DR. KLEFISCH: No more questions.

MR. RASUMOV: I think we'll recess until tomorrow - it is now 4:55.

ADJOURNED: 1655.

18

H1031 – 0020

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of MARTIN HAUFFE, taken on 16 July 1946.

Biolai
Reporter (pp 1 - 4

Bernice Winkler
Reporter (pp 5 - 18

CERTIFIED TO :

I Rasmor.
Commissioner

H1031-0021

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

16 July 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. Rasumov.

THE STEEL HELMET SA

(The Commission reconvened at 1130).

MARTIN HAUFFE, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

THE COMMISSIONER: Raise your right hand please, and repeat this oath after me:

I swear by God, the Almight and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.

THE COMMISSIONER: You may be seated.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. KLEFISCH:

Q. Your name, please?

A. Martin Hauffe.

Q. Your profession?

A. Chief of Cabinet and Administration at the Sigmaringen Hohenzollern.

Q. You age?

A. 59.

Q. Residence?

A. Sigmaringen.

Q. Your functions in the Steel Helmet?

A. I was Kreisfuhrer, Gaufuhrer, Second Landsfuhrer, and First Landsfuhrer.

Q. Where were you Landesfuhrer?

A. In Saxony.

H1031 - 0022

Q You were repeatedly imprisoned?

A. Yes, three times.

Q. What were the reasons?

A. Because of the opposition which was agitating my Landes Association at my instigation.

Q. Was that the opposition within the Steel Helmet?

A. The opposition within the Steel Helmet against the NSDAP.

Q. Were you a member of the NSDAP, or one of the organizations?

A. No.

Q. How large were the Steel Helmet in your area, or in the entire German Reich at the time of the seizure of power?

A. Over a million and a half.

Q. And in your Landes Association?

A. Eighty thousand men.

COL. GRIFFITH JONES: In what Association?

THE INTERPRETER: Landesverband.

BY DR. KLEFISCH:

Q. Shortly before the transfer into the SA, what organizational structure did the Steel Helmet have?

A. It consited of the Scharnhort, which included the boys up to fourteen years of age. And the Young Steel Helmet, the young men up to twenty-four years of age.

Q. Then there was the Kern, -- Colonel Steel Helmet? These were the old front soldiers?

COL GRIFFITH JONES: May we have the German term for that?

INTERPRETER: Yes. Kern Steel Helmet. Those were the old front soldiers.

BY DR. KLEFISCH:

Q. The constitution of the Steel Helmet, was it a democratic constitution, or based on the leader principle?

A. The constitution of the Steel Helmet was based on a democratic comradely principle.

H1031 – 0023

Q. Who had the right of decision in the Steel Helmet? Was it the Bundesfuhrere? Or other authority?

A. The right of decision rested with the Bundesfuhrer after consultation with the Bundesfasandun, which was compled of the 23 Landesfuhrers.

Q. Who was the Bundesfuhrer after the taking over of power?

A. Franz Zelter, and First Lieutenant Doosterbery.

Q. Was it the Minister of Labor, Franz Zelter?

A. Ues, it was the Minister of Labor Franz Zelter.

Q. Had Hitler subordinated the whole Steel Helmet under the authority of the Supreme Commander of the SA; and if so, when did he do so?

A. Yes, Hitler subordinated the whole Steel Helmet under the authority of the Supreme Commander of the SA, and he did so on the 4th of July 1933.

Q. I'm sorry, I was mistaken in my question. What I meant to ask was wheter Seldte had already subordinated the whole Stahlhem (Steel Helmet) to Hitler, and the Supreme Command of the SA before?

A. Yes, he did so, and he did so by his pspeech over the radio on April 27, 1933, when he declared at the same time his joining the NSDAP.

Q. Who represented the Supreme Command of the SA at that time?

A. At that time Hitler was the Supreme Commander of the SA, and his deputy commander of the Chief of Staff was Rochm.

Q. Has the Stahlhem (Steel Helmet) protested against his subordination of its organization of the authority of the Supreme Command of the SA?

A. Yes, and he protested in a very trong manner, because this subordination meant a breach of the Bundes Charter.

Q. Wasn't it especially a Bundes leader, Walbron, who has protested protested by a circular letter which has been printed, very strongly against this dictatorial measure of subordination?

A. Yes, the circular letter was well known to all the Lndesfuhrers.

Q. Has not Seldte licensed at the same time the second Bundes Leader, Dusterberg - that was on April 27, 1933?

H1031-0024

16 July-4-AOW-Biolsi.

A. In a very indignant manner, the second Chief of the Stahlhem, Duesterberg, had been excluded from this organiz tion by Seldte already towards the middle of April.

Q. Why was Duesterberg discharged?

A. Because Duesterberg was considered the center of the oppositi n within the Stahlhelm against the NSDAP.

Q. Did the fact that Duesterberg was half or quarter a Jew matter in this regard?

A. No, this was not the reason; Duesterberg was highly considered in all the ranks of the Stahlheml, and the Stahlhelm did not promote or sponsor the racial theories.

Q. Had Hitler, first of all, subordinated to the Supremem Command of the SA, the Stahlhelm youth, and when did he do so?

A. Yes, Hitler had subordinated the Stahlhelm youth, and I think it was the first days of July - maybe on the 4th of July.

Q. Hasn't there been a mistake, because as according to my information, the date was the 21st of June?

A. Yes, I have been mistaken. I have mixed it up with the Wehrstahlhelm which had been subordinated only in July.

Q. Had not the Schanhorst organization already in those days been netered into the ranks of the Hitler Youth?

A. Yes. The Scharnhorst organization had been transferred on June 21, together with the Stahlhelm youth into the Hitler Youth.

Q. Has the witness not made a mistake there? Because the Stahlhelm youth is dais to have been on June 21, not yet transferred into the Hitler Youth, but only subordinated to the high command of the SA?

A. I remember now that Stahlhelm Youth had been transferred into the Hitler Youth on the 4th of July, together with the Wehrstahlhelm.

Q. Hou have said that the Scharnhorst organization was transferred into the Hitler Youth already in June, did hou not?

A. Yes.

Q. In what way did this transfer take place? Had those boys been asked?

H1031 - 0025

A. No, they had not been asked. They were transferred according to orders.

Q. You have said that Hitler's ordering on the 4th of July, the Stahlhelm Youth and the Wehrstahlhelm to be transferred into the ranks of the SA, is that correct?

A. The Wehrstahlhelm included the Stahlhelm Youth, and all the Stahlhelm members up to the age of 35.

H1031 - 0026

theories.

Q Has Hitler, first of all, subordinated to the Supreme Command of the SA, the Stahlhelm youth, and when did he do so?

A Yes. Hitler has subordinated the Stahlhelm youth, and I think it was the first days of July - maybe on the 4th of July.

Q Hasn't there been a mistake, because as according to my information, the date was the 21st of June?

A Yes. I have been mistaken. I have mixed it up with the Wehrstahlhelm which has been subordinated onlyin July.

Q Has not the Scharnhorst organization already in those days been entered into the ranks of the Hitler Youth?

A Yes. The Scharnhorst organization has been transferred on June 21, together with the Stahlhelm youth into the Hitler Youth.

Q Has the witness not made a mistake there, because the Stahlhelm youth is said to have been on June 21 not yet transferred into the Hitler Youth, but only subordinated to the high command of the SA?

A I remember now that Stahlhelm Youth has been transferred into the Hitler Youth onthe 4th of July, together with the Wehrstahlhelm.

Q You have said that the Scharnhorst organization was transferred into the Hitler Youth already in June, did you not?

A Yes.

Q In what way did this transfer take place? Had those boys been asked?

A No, they had not been asked. They were transferred according to orders.

Q You have said that Hitler's ordering on the 4th of July, the Stahlhelm Youth and the Wehrstahlhelm to be transferred into the ranks of the SA, is that correct?

A The Wehrstahlhelm included the Stahlhelm Youth, and all the Stahlhelm members up to the age of 35.

H1031 - 0027

Q And was this Wehrstahlhelm now to be transferred into the ranks of the SA?

A During the first period the Wehrstahlhelm was to keep up a certain autonomy, and keep the liaison to the Bundes by remaining members of the organization.

Q Till when should the transfer have become active?

A The transfer was to be realized as soon and as quickly as possible, but at the latest to the beginning of November 1933?

Q Had actually the transfer of the Wehrstahlhelm in all Germany - in all the country - taken placed until the first of November 1933?

A Yes. As far as I know it had taken place in all the country.

Q How had this transfer of the Wehrstahlhelm into the SA taken place - i n what manner?

A The members of the Wehrstahlhelm were not asked either. Their transfer was according to orders, too.

Q Do you refer to an order of Hitler or to an executive order by the Chief of Staff, Roehm?

A This order has been signed OSAF - at that time Hitler was the Supreme Commander of the SA, and his executive officer was Roehm.

Q How had this transfer been realized in your Landesverband Sachsen?

A The Wehrstahlhelm organization was taken over by the Gruppenfuehrer of the SA, and entered into the ranks of the SA.

Q Has the Wehrstahlhelm been called up to a roll call for this purpose or has the transfer been declared at this roll call?

A The transfer has taken place on a definite day - merely by an order.

Q Could the members of the Wehrstahlhelm get away from this transfer which was according to an order?

A Basically speaking - no.

Q Had they been asked at all before the transfer?

A No.

Q I now pass on to the transfer of the nucleus of the Stahlhelm (Kernstahlhelm). When and in what manner did the transfer of the Kerstahlhelm (nucleus of the Stahlhelm) into the SA take place?

A The Kernstahlhelm, which was composed of men from the age of 36 up to the age of 45, was transferred into the SA in the category of SA Reserve #1.

Q Wasn't there before that, in November, an order according to which the Reserve #1 of the SA was to be reputed from the Stahlhelm?

A Yes. This order was issued. The Reserve #1 of the SA was reputed from the Stahlhelm.

Q How did matters develop from now on. Is it correct that already in January 1934, the Kernstahlhelm was under the authority of the SA Gruppenfuehrers?

A Yes, that is correct. Already on January 25, 1934, the SA Reserve #1 was subordinate to SA Gruppenfuehrers. Yes, it took place after a meeting of the Landesfuehrers in Friedrichsroda; on the next day in the Kaiserhof in Berlin, Hitler notified the Landesfuehrers of the Stahlhelm and the Gruppenfuehrers of the SA of this subordination which had taken place.

Q Did this order emanate from Hitler or whom did it emanate from?

A This order has been notified to us by Roehm in Friedrichsroda; As Roehm was the executive officer of Hitler in his capacity of Chief of Staff of the SA, the order has been issued by the OSAF.

Q Has there been an assurance in Friedrichsroda to the effect that the Kernstahlhelm members (nucleus of the Stahlhelm) were to remain within the Reserve #1 of the SA, a compact and autonomous unit?

A From that moment on, the Stahlhelm members which were entered into the ranks of the SA Reserve #1, had to wear the uniform of the SA; however, they were allowed to remain members of the old organization. They were to remain a compact unit between themselves, and they had traditional insignias of the Stahlhelm.

Q Were they not up to a certain rank to keep their former leaders?

A Yes.

Q Have these assurances regarding the maintenance of the compact autonomy been kept later on?

A No. 2729

Q Now haven't they been respected?

H1031 - 0028

H1031 - 0029

A I have already stated that the SA Reserve #1 had to wear the brown uniform. Later on, even the membership in the old Bundes was prohibited for the members of the SA Reserve #1.

Q Hasn't this interdiction been cancelled again at a later moment?

A It has been cancelled once afterwards, but it was practically handled in such a way that the members of the SA Reserve #1 simply had to separate from the old organization.

Q Hadn't there been a promise too to the Wehrstahlhelm at first that they could remain within the SA as a compact unit?

A Yes, there had been such a promise and the leader of the Wehrstahlhelm was former Landesfuehrer Herczowiz.

Q Wasn't there a promise to both organizations, meaning the Wehrstahlhelm and the Kernstahlhelm that once they had entered events of the SA, the NSDAP, SA, and SS would not interfere with matters of the concern of their Bund.

A This guarantee was given in a definite order by the OSAF.

Q And this guarantee was not respected either later on, or was it?

A No, it was not respected later.

Q How and in what manner the transfer of the SA Reserve #1 into the SA in your Landesverband Sachsen?

A This transfer too has taken place in accordance with orders. The individual member has not been asked. It was almost impossible to get away from this transfer, because the individual member who wanted to oppose this transfer would have had to put up with severe damages in the economical field, or it was even a danger to be considered an enemy of the State. Nobody wanted to go over to the SA. In their hearts these men remained with the Stahlhelm, and they have kept always their liaison to the old organization.

Q On the basis of what ideas or with what ideas did these members of the Stahlhelm now enter the SA?

A They imagined that even in the SA they would remain a compact unit under their old leaders. Furthermore they had another connection with the old organization, and that was the membership which was allowed. They believed too that they could spread out the ideology of the Stahlhelm in the ranks of the SA. Finally they had the idea that one day or the other

H1031 - 0030

to get with the old organization and the Wehrstahlhelm, they should be able to overthrow the regime.

Q Do you mean to imply by this that the members of both the Wehrstahlhelm and Kernstahlhelm who now joined the SA were and remained in opposition to the NSDAP?

A Yes.

Q Is it correct that a huge number of members of all parties, of free masons, of Jews, of left-wing radicals, had joined the ranks of the Stahlhelm since 1933?

A The Stahlhelm had a negative position as far as the Party system was concerned. They expected from their members decent and patriotic conviction. He asked for social spirit and comradeship, and every German who carried in himself this spirit was acceptable to them - whatever party he may have belonged to, and, therefore, it is actually through that that members of all the parties and free masons too had joined the Stahlhelm.

Q For what reason in 1933, did all these men join the Stahlhelm?

A The increasing number of new members coming into the Stahlhelm was very strong after the taking over by the Party. At that time every German had to make up his mind what organization he was to join, and all those who saw it a fact for the Reich in the National Socialist Party joined the Stahlhelm.

Q Up to the very end have themembers of the Stahlhelm felt as SA men, or as foreign adherence of the SA and as opponents?

A They always have considered themselves as members of the opposition, and their material grounds remained with the old Stahlhelm.

Q What was the position the SA and the NSDAP took towards the newly transferred Stahlhelm members?

A The SA and the Party did not trust any of the newly entered Stahlhelm members, and considered them in opposition.

Q Have you knowledge that after the dissolution of the Stahlhelm towards the end of 1935, the National Socialist press expressed the conviction in many articles that those transferred Stahlhelm members were not SA men and would never become National Socialists?

A Yes, in the National Socialist press, the point was stressed again and again that these transferred Stahlhelm members were to be considered a secret opposition.

Q Are you aware that as early as 1933, there have been many arrests and seizures to Stahlhelm members and organizations on the grounds of anti-National Socialistic convictions?

A Yes. In connection with the increasing number of new members, there has been many arrests as early as 1933. For instance, in the Landesverband of Sachsen in 1933, the whole staff has been arrested, especially the events in Braunsdweig were very striking. In Braunsdweig too one day the whole Landesverband and many members of the Stahlhelm were arrested.

Q And you say the whole Landesverband - do you mean all the members of the Landesverband?

A In this case the term Landesverband means the directors of the Landesverband.

Q Had in 1933 many Landesfuehrers or fuehrers of the Landesverband been arrested for that reason?

A At the present moment I can recall only the arrest of the Landesverband of Baden, Dr. Wenzel, and the Landesverbandfuehrer of Braunsdweig. I myself have escaped arrest that day because on the day when the whole staff of my Landesverband was arrested, I was in Berlin.

MR. ALSUMOV: Who gave the order of the arrest?

A The arrests were actually made by the SA men in Sachsen. It is highly probable that the orders for the arrests were issued by the Supreme Command or of the SA in Sachsen, who at that time was SA Gruppenfuehrer Heim or else by the Gestapo. I stress this point especially, because I can give quite correct really the case where a comrade from the Stahlhelm has been deported to the concentration camp Hohenheim by the order of the SA Gruppenfuehrer Heim.

BY DR. KLEFISCH: But if I understand you right, generally these orders have emanated from the Gestapo?

A Yes.
Q In their capacity as administration office?
A Yes.
Q As for yourself, you have not gone over to the SA, have you?
A No.
Q How can you explain that?

H1031 - 0031

A I, myself, as I was over 35, was free in my decision. Furthermore I wanted to be an example for my comrades and to keep them back, and I wanted to be an example for the opposition, because from a deep conviction I never could approve of the aims of the Party.

Q Wasn't that, too, the conviction of all the other members of the Stahlhelm in your Landesverband?

A Yes, in this period many comrades of mine came to see me and asked me, 'What shall I do', but I could not say to these men - 'Don't go to the SA', because I was well aware of the economic pressure and what terror they might have to face if they didn't go over. Nevertheless many of my comrades have not joined the SA, and especially such members of the Stahlhelm as were already 34 or 35, which constitutes the age limit for the transfer.

Q There has been later on a second wave of arrests in 1935. Do you have any knowledge of that?

A This second wave of arrests in 1935 covered the whole Reich.

Q What was the reason of these arrests and seizures?

A It was the old reason -- the Party saw in the Stahlhelm opponents.

Q Have you any knowledge that members of the Stahlhelm, which were transferred into the SA, have taken part or approved of crimes against peace, of war crimes, or of crimes against humanity?

A I have no knowledge of one single case. Such conduct would have been altogether in opposition with the whole ideology of the Stahlhelm.

Q What was the position of the Stahlhelm -- that is of the Stahlhelm which had been transferred into the SA, with regard to the problem of war?

A The slogan of the old members of the Stahlhelm was "We know war, and that is why we hate it."

Q What was the position of the Stahlhelm with regard to the Treaty of Versailles?

A The Stahlhelm considered the Versailles Treaty as a very strong pressure, because they loved their country and their people. More than everything else they tried by legal means to bring about a revision of the Treaty; therefore, they sought the contact with the ex-servicemen of other nations who had formerly taken part in the War, and they believed that by bringing about a contact between all the ex-servicemen of all the people in the world, an

H1031 - 0032

H1031 – 0033

understanding between the people could be established ahd by those means the heavy burden of the Versailles Treaty [illegible]t be levied.

Q Have the Stahlhelm themselves made petitions during the year of 1933, and the years after with the ex-servicemen of those other countries, and have they received such petitions?

A Yes. There has been an exchange of ideas. In my Gau Sachsen in 1934, the President of the American Ex-Servicemen's Association -- the American Legion -- Fred Schroter had come for eight days. I myself went to Hungary as deputy for theStahlhelm in 1934. There again this idea of uniting of all the ex-servicemen of the War was taken up. English ex-servicemen were in Berlin; German ex-servicemen went to Paris. As far as I can remember the liaison with Italy too was established.

Q What was the position of the Stahlhelm members with regard to the question of militarism?

A The Stahlhelm has always rejected militarism. They only wanted that the virtues of the soldier as considered and respected everywhere, such as social feeling, good conduct, comradeship and patriotism, became an aim of the German Youth.

Q Have you knowledge of the fact that the Supreme Command of the Stahlhelm had expressly forbid and prohibited and provided punishment for exercises of merely military character as executed by units of the Landesverband?

A Yes, for this purpose there was a definite order by the Bundesfuehrer.

Q Now, you have told us many things with regard to the ideology and the activities of those Stahlhelm men as had entered the ranks of the SA. Now how can you yourself give a judgment in this regard, as you yourself have not entered the ranks of the SA?

A We have kept up a permanent contact with those ex-Stahlhelm men that had entered the SA as well as the Wehrstahlhelm members, and the members of the Stahlhelm Youth have always come back to us and expressed their longing for the organization. The boys from the Scharnhorst organization too have come back to us again and again and have expressed their longing to come back to the old organization. It was quite interesting to note how the fine instincts of those youths rejected what they were offered with the Hitler Youth.

H1031 - 0034

Q Wasn't it correct too that members of the Karnstahlhelm which had been transferred into the SA remained automatically members of the Stahlhelm?

A Yes. There was a definite promise by the OSAF that these former members of the Stahlhelm might remain members of the organization. These members of the Stahlhelm attended the meetings of the old organizations, and that is why we were always well aware of their feelings and their opinions.

Q I have now asked the question, first of all, in what manner the transfer of the Stahlhelm into the SA took place -- and the witness has answered these questions. The witness has testified that in general in 1934, the entire Karnstahlhelm was transferred into the SA, and that, I think it was on the 23rd of January 1934, the Chief of Staff Roehm reported to Hitler in the Kaiserhof in Berlin that the Stahlhelm was transferred into the SA. Is it your opinion now, witness, that on the grounds of the executive orders by the Chief of Staff Roehm and by Seldte, there has been an actual going over into the SA?

A Formerly, this transfer of the members of the Karnstahlhelm -- aged from 35 to 45, because only these [illegible] to be members of the SA Reserve #1 -- has taken place outwardly.

Q May I insert something here? It shall be very difficult and interesting legal question whether these transfers which have been made on the grounds of the official orders are transfers on the grounds of offocial orders in the sense of the decision of this Tribunal of March 13. I do not intend to label the point. It is a legal question which is up to the decision of the Court. If one is to take a viewpoint that the members of the Stahlhelm were automatically transferred by these orders. In that case the question whether they might have got away without the transfer would not be relevant. In that case the only question that might be relevant would be whether they had a chance to resign from the SA after the transfer. Therefore, I want to ask a few more short questions from the witness. Was it possible for the transferred Stahlhelm members to resign from the SA?

A Only in very few single cases. They were cases of illness or to too much work in their profession.

Q Were there any legal regulations as to these cases?

A As far as I remember this question of resigning from the SA has been

H1031 - 0035

properly dealt with in the booklet "The SA."

Q Could one make an application for resignation from the SA?

A There was a possibility to apply for discharge from the SA, but only in very few cases were these applications granted. Apart from these few cases, it was practically impossible to get out of the SA or SA Reserve #1, by means of an application. He who applied for discharge had to expect to be expelled from the SA. The application for discharge was considered as a sabotage, and once expelled, the man would be considered practically an enemy of the State.

Q Is it correct that the members of the Stahlhelm, if they resigned from the SA , were especially observed and watched, because of the position the Party took with regard to the former Stahlhelm members?

A Yes, the members who had left the SA had to face police observation and constant danger of arrest, and for instance, a smallbusiness man had to expect to be boycotted. Since 1933, the Stahlhelm was so closely watched that, for instance, all telephone calls from the Landesverband were checked.

Q Have you knowledge of any cases in which members of the Stahlhelm, who had not joined or later on left the SA, were arrested or boycotted?

A Yes, I have knowledge of such cases.

Q May I then ask one more question? I have to explain it before in a few words. In the proceedings from February 28 until March 2, prosecution has stated that the SA Reserve should be exempted from the declaration of criminality charged against the SA. Now it is exactly into this SA Reserve that the Kernstahlhelm has been transferred in 1934. Therefore, if the Kernstahlhelm has remained until the very end in this SA Reserve, in that case the Kernstahlhelm should have been excluded from the declaration of the criminality in compliance with the statement of the prosecution. Now, it is a fact that in many a district these reserve formations to which the former Kernstahlhelm men belonged have continued to exist until the very end of the War. In other districts, however, in later years these reserve formations have been dissolved by mere accident. The question refers to these facts. Do you know that the reserve formations into which the Stahlhelm members had been transferred have continued to exist in some districts, and have been dissolved in others, and why have they been dissolved in these districts?

A The maintenance and existence of the SA Reserve formation, as a compact

unit, depended on the number of members which were at their disposal. If only a small number of former Kernstahlhelm members had been transferred into the SA Reserve #1, this SA Reserve ceased to exist, because there were not sufficient members. Then they have been transferred into the active SA.

Q This was different in a different district?

A Yes, according to the circumstances -- according to the force -- number of members.

Q Would it then, according to your opinion, be right to make a difference between one district or the other?

A No.

Q My last qestion. It might be taken into consideration to exclude from the declaration of criminality certain lower ranks. Did the Stahlhelm members, when they were transferred into the SA, conserve their former ranks or did they receive lower commissions?

A Generally they received a commission which was one or two degrees lower than the commission they held before when they were in the Stahlhelm.

Q What happened and what was the matter with those Stahlhelm which had or received in the SA a high rank or even the highest rank?

A These were either men who had accepted the ideology of the National Socialist Party, or there may have been some of them who had joined the National Socialist Party for reason of idealism, and now wanted to keep the members of the Stahlhelm which had been transferred into the Party.

Q Did the Stahlhelm members not receive a higher rank, too, which meant only distinction -- official rank -- with the service office connected with it?

A Such promotions have happened, but they were merely honorary promotions.

Q Is it correct that the higher ranks in the SA, upwards, from the brigade fuehrer, were held only by the old members of the SA?

A I have no knowledge of any kind of Stahlhelm members being promoted to a higher rank than brigadefuehrer. There is only one exception, and that exception is the leader Obergruppenfuehrer Juettner, Chief of the Supreme Command of the SA.

DR. KIEFISCH: No more questions.

H1031 - 0036

H1031 - 0037

MR. RASUMOV: I think we'll recess until tomorrow -- it is now 4:55.

ADJOURNED: 4:55.

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of MARTIN HAUFFE, taken on 16 July 1946.

BIOLSI
Reporter

BERNICE WINKLER
Reporter

CERTIFIED TO:

T. RASUMOV
Commissioner